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not enter into the consideration of the problem whatever. It is not primarily a question with us whence Philipsson gained his knowledge of these genera, which in the thesis above noted he described as new. That was a matter of interest almost alone to Philipsson. What we are interested in is whence biological science first learned of the genera described. And in answer to our inquiries we find that Philipsson is to be considered as the authority for these molluscan names. The genera, then, and their included species of this thesis, should be cited, *Placenta*, *Chaena*, *Melina*, *Perna*, *Unio*, all of Philipsson, 1788.

The Consolidated Schools
of Brandon, Iowa.
Independence, Iowa.

Notes on Our Local Plants.—III.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Order 10. LEMNALES.

Family 20. **LEMNADEAE** S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. II, p. 729, (1821).

Lenticulaceae Dumortier, Comment. Bot. p. 67 (1823).

Lemnaceae Dumortier Flor. Belg. p. 165, (1827), also An. Fam. Pl. p. 61, (1829).

BRUNIERA Franch. in Billotia 25 (1864) *Wolfia* Horkel ex Bartling, Ord. Nat. Pl. p. 76, (1830.)[1] *Wolffia* Horkel ex Schleiden, Linnaea, XIII, p. 389, (1839). *Wolffia* Kunth, Enum. Pl. III, 4, (1841), not *Wolfia* Dennst. Schluess. Hort. Malab. 38, (1818), nor *Wolfia* Sprengel, Syst. I, 808, (1825), nor *Wulffia* Necker, Elem. I, 35, (1790).

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[1] Since my last notice on the synonymy of these plants, I have found that the first publication of the name *Wolfia* as applied to the Lemnaceous plants was spelled with one f. In this form which has priority over the name spelled with two f's, it is therefore an unequivocal synonym to the pre-existing names also spelled in the same manner with one f. There can then be no excuse for retaining the name in our floras.

Grantia Griff. ex Voigt. Hort. Suburb. Calc. 692, (1845), et Notul, III, p. 223, (1851), not *Grantia* Bois. Diag. Ser. I, VI, p. 79, (1845).

Horkelia Reichenb. ex Bart. Ord. p. 76, (1830), not *Horkelia*, Cham. & Schlecht. in Linnaea, II, p. 26, (1827).

Bruniera columbiana (Karst.) Nwd. Am. Mid. Nat. Vol. II, p. 306, (1912).

Wolffia columbiana Karsten, Bot. Untersuch. I, p. 103, (1865–67).

Grantia columbiana (Karst.) MacM. Metaspermae Minn. p. 134, (1892).

Very common everywhere especially with *Hydrophace minor*. Notre Dame, Lakeville, Chain Lake, Benton Harbor, St. Joseph, Millers, Tamarack. It is never found in pools that dry up completely even part of the season.

Bruniera punctata (Griseb.) Nwd. l. c.

Wolfia punctata Griseb. Fl. Br. W. Ind. p. 51, (1864).

Wolffia brasiliensis Wedd. Am. Sci. Nat. III, 12, p. 170, (1849)

Notre Dame, Ind., rather scarce. South Bend, Pond near Rum Village.

HYDROPHACE Haller, Helv. 3. p. 68, (1768). [Buxbaum, cent. II. t. 37, f. 2.]

Lenticula and *Lenticularia* Micheli Nov. Pl. Gen. p. 15, p. 11, not always that of the other pre-Linnaean older authors.[1] *Lens palustris* and *Lenticula palustris* or *aquatica* of the older botanists; but perhaps a generic specific binary name. LEMNA Dalechamps (1580) Linnaeus Syst. Nat. (1735). Gen. Pl. p. 325, (1737), also p. 417, (1754). Sp. Pl. p. 970, (1753) not *Lemma* or *Lemna* Theophrastus = *Marsilia vulgaris* Linn. *Staurogeton* Reichb. Norm. 33, (1841) in part.

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[1] The name *Lenticula palustris* or *Leus palustris* of the pre-Linnaean writers seems to me to be inadmissable because of the similarity to the recognized genus *Lens*. *Lemma* Theophrastus was certainly not *Lemna* Linn., but rather *Marsilia vulgaris*. *Lemna* Linn. is the *φακὸς ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν τελμάτων* of Dioscorides. It seems best to disregard *Lenticula* and *Lens* also because the names seem to be generic-specific binary names like *Lilium Convallium*. See. Bubani, P. Flora Pyrenaea 4, p. 22, 23, (1901).

Hydrophace trisulca (Linn.) Bubani, Fl. Pyr. 4, p. 23, (1901).

LEMNA TRISULCA Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 970, (1753), *Lenticula palustris* of the pre-Linnaeans. *Lenticula aquatica trisulca* C. Bauhin, Pin. p. 362, (1623) *Hederula aquatica* Lobelius, Ic. (1579) *Staurogeton trisulcus* Schur. Verh. Siebenb. Ver. Naturw. IV, p. 70, (1853).

Very common on all stagnant ponds and pools that do not dry up part of the season. Notre Dame, Ind. No. 10568, (St. Joseph Co.) also South Bend, Mishawaka, Lakeville, Pine, Warwick near the Michigan State boundary. Springbrook Park, Wharton Lake, Dollar Lake and Chain Lakes. Hudson Lake, (Laporte Co.) Michigan City. Tamarack and Smith (Porter Co.), Millers and Dune Park (Lake Co.), also near Granger (Elkhart Co.), New Buffalo, Michigan, Bertrand, Niles, St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Baroda, Stephensville, (Berrien Co.), Bankson Lake and surrounding ponds (Cass Co.), Lake Maxinkuckee, (Marshall Co.) H. W. Clarke. I have never been able to find it in bloom.

Frequently when submerged it continues to grow vigorously but fails to produce any roots for generations under these conditions. This condition I have noticed for several years in specimens preserved in the laboratory.

Hydrophace minor (Linn.) Bubani, do.

LEMNA MINOR Linn. do *Lenticula aquatica* Brunfels, *Lenticula palustris* Tragus *Lens palustris* Camerarius Epit. 852 also Ray. Angl. 3, p. 129, t. 4, f. 1.

Very common like the preceding. I have found it in bloom at Notre Dame, along the I. I. I. R. R. in May, 1907. No. 10564, but not since then. The flowers appeared from a cleft in the edge of the thalloid shoot and consisted of one or two stamens, when latter of different ages. The anthers were subglobular papillose and pure white in color. The pistil is short styled and almost completely embedded within the cleft and bractlike covering at the base. Flowering specimens were not abundant, only one in about 150 to 200 plants producing flowers. These were, however, perfectly evident to the naked eye because of the whiteness of the stamens. Collecting and separating out the following plants was a very tedious operation.

SPIRODELA Schleiden, Linnaea, XIII, p. 391, (1839).

LEMNA Linn. l. c. in part. *Telmatophace* Godr. Fl. Lorr. ed. 1, t. 3, p. 18, also Mey, Fl. Hanov., p. 543, No. 2, also Bubani, Fl. Pyr. IV, p. 24, (1901).

Spirodela polyrhiza (Linn.) Schleiden l. c. p. 392.

Lemna polyrhiza Linn. l. c.

Common in pools. Notre Dame No. 10567, South Bend, near Nutwood, Lakeville, Dollar Lake, Chain Lakes (St. Joseph Co.). Hudson Lake, Sagunay, Laporte, Michigan City, (Laporte Co.). Millers (Lake Co.), Mineral Springs, Tamarack, and Smith St. Joseph, Bertrand, Benton Harbor, Mich. (Berrien Co.); San José Park near Lawton ,Mich., (Cass Co.).

Order 11. AROIDEAE.

Jussieu Gen. Pl. p. 23, (1789) also Bartling, Ord. Nat. Pl. p, 25, (1830). (Under name of Class.)

Arales Britton, Man. Fl. 2nd Ed. p. 5, 229.

Family 21. **ARACEAE** Necker, Act. Acad. Theod. Palat. 2, p. 462, (1770).

Piperitae Linn. Phil. Bot. p. 27, (1751) in part, also do. (1755). *Callaceae* Bartling, l. c. pp. 25 and 67, in part.

ARISAEMA Martius, Flora, 14 p. 459, (1831).

Arum Linn. Syst. (1735) Gen. Pl. p. 277, (1737), p. 431, (1754) Sp. Pl. p. 964, (in part).

Arisaema triphyllum (Linn.) Torrey, Fl. N. Y. 2, p. 239, (1843).

Arum triphyllum Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 965, (1753).

Notre Dame, Ind., Nos. 10566, 3304, 2491, 831. Near St. Mary's Academy along the St. Joseph River, (Dr. F. Powers). I have found it also at Lakeville, Sagunay, Granger, Sweeney's, Nutwood, Mishawaka, South Bend, Woodland, Pine, Terre Coupée, Chain Lakes, in the Kankakee Marsh (St. Joseph Co.), Smith, Tamarack, Warren, Mineral Springs (Porter Co.), Millers, Dune Park, Michigan City, Munich, Mich., St. Joseph, Benton Harbor Niles, Bertrand, Bankson Lake, Grand Beach, Galien, Mich. Also in Elkhart Co. Lake Maxinkuckee, H. W. Clarke.

MURICAUDA Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. p. 227, (1903).

Arisaema Martius l. c. in part.

Arum Linn., l. c. in part.

Muricauda Dracontium (Linn.) Small, l. c.

Arisaema Dracontium (Linn.) Schott. Melet., 1, p. 17, (1832). *Arnm Dracontium* Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 964, (1753).

Near St. Mary's Academy, both west and east in low grounds. No. 593, U. N. D. Herb., also Nos. 9284, 9323, 2196, 1878, 3192, 592. No. 1997 near the St. Joseph River, Notre Dame, collected by Dr. F. Powers (1889). Also at Munich, Mich., Bertrand, Lawton, St. Joseph. Rum Village south of South Bend, University Farm near Granger, North Liberty, Lake Maxinkuckee, H. W. Clarke. The seedlings of this plant I have not in early stages been able to distinguish from those of *Arisaema triphyllum*. They begin to germinate from the seeds of the preceeding year about the same time that the older plants appear, and somewhat later than those of *A. triphyllum*. The corn seems to arise from the endosperm part of the seed which persists along time, and so layer after layer sloughs off from as the bottom the true corm appears.

PELTANDRA Rafinesque, Jr. Phys. 89 p. 103, (1819).

Arum Linn. l. c. in part.

Peltandra virginica (Linn.) Kunth, Enum Pl. 3, p. 43, (1841).

Peltandra undulata Raf. l. c. *Arum virginicum* Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 966, (1753).

Common in our marshes. No. 9149 St. Joseph, Mich., also Bertrand, Benton Harbor, San José Park. At the first named locality the plant is extremely abundant south of the city along the Père Marquette R. R. I have never seen so much before at any one place. Chain Lakes, Lakeville, N. Liberty, Michigan City, Tamarack, Smith, also Lake Maxinkuckee. (H. W. Clarke.) The fruit of our Midland specimens as I have collected them late in fall and quite ripe are green, less than half as large as those of the East, Maryland and the District of Columbia. The seeds of the eastern plants are of a deep purple black to violet color and ripen much earlier. The fruit clusters too of our western plant are but one half as large. The leaves are sometimes narrow, and with small lobes or auricles at the base. It is quite possible that study of fresh material will show our midland plant to be a distinct one.

Family 22. **CALLACEAE** Bartling l. c. in part also Spach, Hist. Nat. Veg. 12, p. 35, (1846).

Calladea Salisb.

Tribe *Calleae* Spach. do p. 41. Tribe *Arisareae* Dum. Flor. Belg. p. 162, (1827).

PROVENZALIA F. Petit, Gen. p. 45, (1710), also Adanson Fam. des Plantes, 2, p. 469, (1763).

CALLA Linn. Syst. Pl. (1735), Gen. Pl. p. 276, (1737), p. 414, (1754), Sp. Pl. p. 968, (1753). *Anguina* Trew Commerc. 51. ex Linn. *Arioïdes* Boerhaave, Ind. Alt. Pl. 2, p. 74, (1727).

Provenzalia palustris Raf.,. New. Fl. N. Am. I, p. 90, (1836), also Fl. Tell. III, p. 67.

CALLA PALUSTRIS Linn. Sp. Pl. l. c.

Chain Lakes (St. Joseph Co.), Tamarack (Laporte Co.), Swamp 2 miles E. of Bankson Lake (Cass Co.), Mich.

The plant does not thrive well in these localities and is disappearing. I have been unable to find vigorous or blooming specimens.

Family 23. **ORONTIACEAE** Spach, Hist. Nat. Veg. Vol. 12, p. 32, (1846) in part.

Orontiaceae R. Brown ex Dum. Fl. Belg. p. 162, (1827) as a tribe.

SPATHYEMA Raf. Med. Rep. II, 5, o. 352, (1808).

Symplocarpus Salisbury. Trans. Hort. Soc. Vol. I., p. 266 (1812.)

Symplocarpus (O. Rich.) Syn. Gen. Am. Pl. p. 17 (1814.) also

Nuttall, Gen. 1, p. 105, (1818). *Ictodes* Bigelow, also Med. Bot. 2, p. 41, t. 24, (1818).

Spathyema foetida (Linn.) Raf. l. c.

Dracontium foetidum Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 967, (1753).

Symplocarpus foetidus (Linn.). Salisb.

Ictodes foetidus (Linn.) Bigelow l. c.

Common in swamps, near springs, and small streams. No. 9370 U. N. D. Herb., Notre Dame, near St. Joseph River, Lakeville, North Liberty, Woodland, Mishawaka, Granger, also (Elkhart. Co.). Tamarack, Mineral Springs (Porter Co.), also [Deam] Millers, Dune Park (Lake Co.), Grand Beach, Mich., St. Joseph, Bertrand, Lake Maxinkuckee (H. W. Clarke).

ACORUS Dioscorides[1] also nearly all pre-Linnaean authors, Dodonaeus Pempt. p. 249 or 2, 3, 7, (1583), Marcellus Vergilius, Diosc. p. 10, (1529). Clusius, Hist. Stirp. Com. p. 5, (1546). Lobelius, Obs. p. 30, (1576). Adv. p. 29. *Acorum* Matthioli, Com. Diosc. p. 20, (1554). *Calamus* Auguillara, *Acorum* Dodonaeus Hist. Pl. p. 577, (1557). *Acorum* Caspar Bauhin, Pin. p. 34, (1632), also Lonicer, Camerarius, Tabernaemontanus. *Acorus* Linn. Syst. (1735). Gen. Pl. p. 10, (1737); p. 151, (1754), Sp. Pl. p. 324, (1753). Hort. Cliff. p. 137, (1737).

Acorus verus Morison. Hort. Reg. Bless. p. 5, (1669); Blackwell, Herb. Vol. I, No. 466, (1739).

Acorus palustris Linnaeus Pan Suecus Amoen. 2, p. 245, (1749).

ACORUS CALAMUS Linn. Sp. Pl. l. c. *Acorum legitimum* Clusius Rar, Stirp. Hist. p. 257, (1583); *Calamus odoratus* Hermolaus Barbarus (1530); *Acorum Dioscordis* Camerarius Hort. Med p. 5, (1588); *Acorus undulatus* S. F. Gray Nat. Arr. Br. Pl. 2, p. 159, (1821) ex Stokes Mat. Med. 2, p. 282. *Calamus aromaticus* Petit. Com. (1710).

Smith, Ind. (Laporte Co.), in a small brook, No. 9397. Lowland 2 miles from Nutwood, Ind. (St. Joseph Co.). St. Joseph, Mich. (Berrien Co.); also Stephensville, No. 2725. Sweeney's Crossing on N. J. I & I. R. R. No. 929. (St. Joseph Co.); Lake Maxinkuckee, H. W. Clarke (Marshall Co.).

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(To be Continued.)

Insert after line 2, p. 282, Val. II. AM. MID. NAT.

Order 4. LYCOPODINEAE.
Bartling Ord. Nat. Pl. p. 19, (1830). (Used as a "Class" Name.)

Insert before line 1, p. 281.

Order 2. RHIZOCARPEAE. Bartling do. p. 15.

Insert after line 6, p. 281.

Order 3. EQUISETALES.
Britton, Man. Ed. 2, p. 21, (1895).

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[1] *Acoron* Dioscorides. See Daubeny, C. Lectures Roman Husbandry, (1857). App. according to determinations from the Vienna Codex,